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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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2. The 11th Tk Div, 1st Gds Mecz Army [Enclosure A] was composed of the 45th, 40th and 27th Medium Tk Regts (all organized approximately the same); the 7th Hv Tk Sp Arty Regt [redacted]

1. contains an AAA battery of six 37-mm AA guns); the 1018th AAA Regt; a mortar regiment (designation unknown) of three mortar battalions, each composed of four batteries with four 120-mm mortars per battery; the 496th How Bn of four batteries, each containing four 122-mm howitzers; a motorized rifle regiment; a rocket launcher battalion; an antitank battalion; an engineer battalion; a motorcycle reconnaissance battalion; a divisional auto repair company; and artillery, food, and clothing supply units. each tank division had 10,000-12,000 officers and enlisted men; a medium tank regiment had 900-1000 officers and enlisted men.

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[redacted] officers, including:

The divisional headquarters had about 40-50

Division Commander - Col
 Deputy Commander - Col
 Political Officer - Col
 Deputy Political Officer - Lt Col
 Komsomol Officer - Maj
 ORR Officer - Maj
 Artillery Officer - Col
 Deputy Artillery Officer - Lt Col
 Chief of Staff - Col
 Reconnaissance Officer - Lt Col
 Officer in Charge of Rear Services - Col
 Artillery Supply Officer - Lt Col
 Food Supply Officer - Lt Col
 Clothing Supply Officer - Maj
 Library Officer - Lt
 Club Officer - Capt
 Automotive Officer - Maj
 Deputy Chief of Staff - Lt Col

3. Generally, the headquarters of a medium tank regiment included:

Commanding Officer - Col
 Deputy Commander - Col
 Political Officer - Lt Col
 Party Organizer - Lt Col
 Komsomol Officer - Capt
 Chief of Staff - Col
 Deputy Chief of Staff - Maj
 Reconnaissance Officer - Maj
 Signal Officer - Maj
 Artillery Supply Officer - Maj
 Tank Supply Officer - Maj or Lt Col
 Food Supply Officer - Maj
 Clothing Supply Officer - Maj
 Club Officer - Sr Lt
 Adjutant - Lt

The 45th Tk Regt (M) [redacted] Enclosure B7 had three tank battalions each with 20 T-34/76 tanks. The battalions were divided into four companies with five tanks in each company; one tank was for the company commander; each of the two platoons in the company had two tanks. Tank crews were formed of five men: tank commander, radio operator, driver, machine-gunner, cannoneer. The 45th Tk Regt (M) also contained a Regimental Vehicle Repair Brigade (Polkovaya Remontnaya Brigade - a unit of about battalion size); a motorized rifle battalion; an AA MG company; a headquarters company, and artillery, food and clothing supply service units.

[redacted] the
AA MG company had eight 12.7 mm AA MGs.

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4. The 1018th AAA Regt [redacted] Enclosure C7 was activated in 1941, in Yaroslavl, under the name of the Yaroslavl AA Regt (Yaroslavskii Zenitnyi Polk). The regiment's normal strength at the time of its activation was 400 men, 16 37-mm guns, 52 motor vehicles and 16 machine guns. [redacted] 1018th AAA Regt was composed of 52 officers (the T/O called for about 60), approximately 70 NCOs and 220 privates, as well as 20 privates attending the NCO school. It contained four batteries of two platoons each. The 1018th AAA Regt became an organic component of the

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11th AAA Tank Div in 1947. The regiment was transferred to Dresden from its previous location near Hrimma. In May 1951, the headquarters of the 1018th AAA Regt had the following officers:

Commanding Officer - Col
 Deputy Commander - Lt Col
 Chief of Staff - Lt Col
 Deputy Chief of Staff - Capt
 Political Officer - Lt Col
 Party Organizer - Maj
 Komsomol Officer - Lt
 Rear Services Officer - Lt Col
 Finance Officer - Capt
 Clothing Supply Officer - Capt
 Food Supply Officer - Capt
 Artillery Supply Officer - Capt
 Automotive Section Officer - Capt
 Signal Officer - Capt
 Adjutant (Secret Section) - Lt
 Medical Officer - Capt
 Chemical Warfare Officer - Capt

The NCO school of the 1018th AAA Regt, which was composed of four school platoons each having 20 students, included seven officers:

School Commander - Maj
 Deputy Commander - Capt
 Political Officer - Maj
 Four Platoon Commanders - Lts

The regimental headquarters platoon consisted of two lieutenants and about 30 enlisted men who were assigned as follows:

9 NCOs and privates - reconnaissance section
 12 enlisted men - radio operators, telephone operators, communications
 4 enlisted men - orderly room clerks and typists
 2 enlisted men - drivers
 2 enlisted men - medics
 1 enlisted man - chemical warfare instructor

The artillery supply unit included eight enlisted men, and the automotive platoon had one officer (Lt) and eight enlisted men. The MG Co Hq consisted of:

Commanding Officer - Capt
 Political Officer - Lt
 First Sergeant
 Orderly Room Clerk

The MG Co was made up of four platoons, each commanded by a lieutenant, and containing four 12.7 mm AA MGs. These guns were towed by Dodge trucks. Each gun had a four-man crew consisting of:

Weapon Commander - NCO
 Driver - pvt
 Gunner - pvt
 Ammunition bearer - pvt

The 1018th AAA Regt was comprised of four 37-mm AAA batteries. The 1st Btry was designated the "Training Battery" and contained four more enlisted men than the other batteries. The training

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battery prepared privates for duty as NCOs, but it was not an NCO school. The men of this battery simply spent more time in training and had no guard or other duty details. Each battery had a headquarters composed of:

Commanding Officer - Capt
 Political Officer - Lt
 Two Platoon Commanders - Lts
 First Sergeant
 Reconnaissance NCO
 Armorer Artificer
 Two Radio Operators
 Medic
 Six Reconnaissance Men (Scouts)

Each battery consisted of two platoons, each with one officer and 16 men; eight-man crews were assigned to each 37-mm gun as follows:

Chief of Section
 Assistant Chief of Section
 Driver for Towing Truck
 Horizontal Control Operators
 Vertical Control Operator
 Cannoneer
 Assistant Cannoneer
 Ammunition bearer

5. The organization of the 216th AAA Regt, 9th Tk Div in Meissen was identical to that of the 1018th AAA Regt.
6. All units of the 1st Mezz Army had only old equipment in use; the reason for this, according to officers of the 1018th AAA Regt, was to prevent the latest weapons from falling into the hands of the Americans.
7. The 11th TK Div had no artillery or observation aircraft; the reconnaissance battalion had motorcycles and armored cars; the tank regiments of the division had armored tow cars (wreckers). Transportation for the 1018th AAA Regt was furnished by:

18 - Studebaker trucks
 16 - Dodge 3/4 ton trucks
 6 - Chevrolet trucks
 4 - ZIS trucks
 1 - Willys jeep (for the use of the political officer)
 1 - Opel sedan (for the use of the commanding officer)
 2 - field kitchen trailers
 1 - repair truck
 1 - truck which could be used as a field headquarters
 1 - ambulance

[redacted] there was sufficient motorization to transport the entire regiment; this fact was proved by the moves to summer and maneuver training areas. [redacted] the 1018th AAA Regt had no motorcycles.

8. Weapons and instruments used in AAA units in the Soviet Zone of Germany consisted of:

37-mm AA gun, model 1939

85-mm AA gun, model 1939

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DYAI (sic) range finder (pictured and described in British War Office Technical Intelligence, Fire Control Instruments, Sections I and II, June 1950.)

Zeiss range finder

PUAZO (Pribery upravleniya artilleriskim zenitnym ognem - instruments for direction of AAA fire) predictors three and four

RB-42 and RB-46 radio sets
SMGs (for gun-crew chiefs)
Pistols (for the cannoneers)
Carbines (for all other soldiers)
12.7-mm AA Mgs

SON 3 radar sets - these sets are made
"ZD" (Zenitnyi Dainomer - range finders) carried on a tripod arranged to fit the bearer's shoulders. The following is a description of the "ZD":

Base length - one meter
Weight - eight kilograms
Magnification - 12x
Crew - one man
Status - current

Studebaker and 3/4 ton Dodge trucks were used as prime movers for AAA units.

9. The weapons of the 1018th AAA Regt included the following:

- 16-37-mm guns, model 1939 with model 1943 sighting devices; the 1943 device had an enlarged, improved sight; these guns were towed by Studebaker trucks; 32 reserve barrels for the 37-mm guns were kept on hand in the regiment. 16 12.7 mm AA MGs; these were towed by Dodge trucks.
- 70 - PPSH SMGs, model 1940
- 300-350 - carbines models 1938 and 1944
- 40 - special training carbines (these were old unserviceable carbines which were used only for training, and were constantly disassembled and reassembled and were stored separately).
- 90 - Nagant revolvers and Tokarev pistols

Ammunition normally on hand for use of the regiment included:

- 120 rounds of carbine ammunition for each carbine
- 350 rounds of SMG ammunition for each SMG
- 800 rounds for each 37-mm AA gun
- 12,000 rounds for each 12.7 mm AA MG

In general, the 37-mm ammunition for AAA units came packed in wooden boxes containing 24 or 32 rounds. Boxes containing 32 rounds were 60 x 40 x 30 cm in size; those containing 24 rounds were slightly smaller. Boxes were marked with the type of ammunition,

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the amount, the year of manufacture, fragmentation, powder number, factory lot, weight, for example:

37 mm ZP (37-mm Zenitnaya Pushka) - 37-mm AA ammunition
 32 (or 24, as the case might be) - amount
 44g - year of manufacture
 UO (Unitarno - Oskolochny) - Standard Fragmentation
 SW8/4 (Sveshyi parokh) - fresh powder; 8/4 is the powder number
 T - factory lot
 Ves (weight) - 48 kg (for the case of 32 rounds)

10. Other equipment for the 1018th AAA Regt included:

12 - radio sets, RB-42 and R-6
 19 - telephone sets, UNF and UNF-42
 78 - field glasses, 6 x 12
 30 km - telephone wire, seven strand (five steel, two copper)
 on 400 and 1000 m rolls
 8 - "ZD" range finders

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32 sets - engineer tools (consisting of a spade, pick, hatchet, saw, pliers, etc)
 400 - steel helmets
 500 - gas masks (L-2)

11. Personal issue to soldiers in the 1018th AAA Regt was composed of:

1 carbine of SMG (a 7" knife is issued with the SMG in place of the bayonet)
 1 pistol (for cannoneers only)
 1 gas mask
 1 ammunition bandoleer
 1 steel helmet
 1 grenade bag
 1 haversack containing one complete uniform, one set of underwear, one towel, one pair of foot wrappings, one set of writing necessities, one shaving set, and one kit of buttons, thread, etc.
 1 map case (for sergeants) containing weapons manuals, interior guard regulations and a pair of field glasses

Personal issue to officers of the regiment included:

1 Tokarev pistol
 16 pistol cartridges
 1 gas mask
 1 terrain map
 1 map case containing a compass, ruler, curvometer, colored pencils, blank paper, field regulations, and tables for artillery gunnery
 1 steel helmet
 1 suitcase containing one field uniform, one pair of boots, one blanket, two sheets, one shaving set, one set of toilet articles, two or three sets of underwear and other toilet articles necessary in the field

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12. During World War II, a system of supply similar to the present one was in existence. While the regiments were in the USSR, artillery pieces and other types of heavy material came directly from the factories to the regiments, and were handed over to the regiment during ceremonies by the respective war council member and a representative of the high command. Newly activated units received their entire T/E at the places where they were activated. In May 1951, the supply points of the 1st Mecz Army were located at a distance up to 15 km from the divisions which they served. All supplies were transported by vehicles of the headquarters platoon; the vehicles were requisitioned by special requisition slips. At that time, units in Germany had reserves of equipment and ammunition left over from World War II. Ammunition was kept at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ km from the regiment; gasoline was stored in barrels at a point 500 m from the regiment.
13. The 1013th AAA Regt received clothing supplies from the divisional clothing supply section on the basis of special requisition slips made out by the chief of the clothing and equipment supply section; the requisition contained information on the type of supplies needed, the amount, and when required. One requisition was made out for winter supplies, and another for summer supplies. Food supplies (meat, fats, fruits, bread, etc) were received at the regiment from Army stores. Vegetables were supplied by German sources. The regiment had a 12-day supply of emergency food stores. Ammunition, gasoline and food were drawn from regimental stores for the emergency stocks on the basis of special requisition slips which were prepared in advance and were kept in separate envelopes for each battery in the secret section of the regiment. In the event of an alert, the battery commander received the envelope, and a previously designated person drew the ammunition, food and gasoline for the emergency stocks.
14. The assistant to the unit commander for rear services was the person responsible for the employment of vehicles in the regiment. The yearly limit fixed for the use of combat vehicles in training, alerts and tactical exercises was 1200 km in round figures. In the event that the limit was surpassed, the battery commander paid for the amount of gasoline consumed over the set amount; this happened several times in the 1013th AAA Regt. The yearly distance to be covered by each vehicle was planned according to the following table:

February	- 60 km
March	- 60 km
April	- 400 km (included the move to the summer area)
May	- 80 km
June	- 60 km
July	- 60 km
August	- 400 km (included the August maneuvers)
September	- 80 km

During October, November, December and January the vehicles were stored on blocks. The table, which was drawn up for six month periods, one covering the summer and the other covering the winter, applied to combat vehicles only, and did not cover headquarters trucks which hauled food and supplies daily.

Even though the mileage was limited to 1200 km per year for combat vehicles, they were permitted to operate over greater

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distances, with special permission, for training, maneuvers, etc. The fuel allowance for a Studebaker prime mover was 580 kg. The table of yearly expenditure of ammunition was as follows:

Rifle - 30 rounds (10 firing exercises, 3 rounds each)
Machine gun - 312 rounds (two firing exercises, 156 rounds each)
Artillery piece - 40 rounds (two firing exercises, 20 rounds each)

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Forty percent of the tanks of tank units were used for training; the rest were kept in storage. A special unit order listed all vehicles in storage. In the event that it was necessary to remove a vehicle from storage for any reason (e g training) a report containing the following information was made to the unit commander:

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Commanding Officer _____ Battery _____
Captain
5 August 1951

TO: Unit Commander

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Request your permission to remove the following vehicles of "Studebaker" manufacture from storage: _____ with driver _____, and _____ with driver _____, for the purpose of conducting tactical training in the field. Distance to be covered: 40 kilometers.

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/s/
Captain _____

In addition to the request, the unit commander issued a trip ticket for the vehicle.

15. Enlisted men obtained their weapons and uniforms through their first sergeants, who filled out requisitions made out to the clothing and equipment section, or to the artillery supply section. Enlisted men of GOFG were issued boots, two complete uniforms, a garrison cap, gloves, two sets of underwear, a towel and an overcoat. Footgear and uniforms were turned in for a new issue after the expiration of the period of wear. The period of wear for boots was eight months, for uniforms, six months, and for overcoats, three years. Uniforms and boots were mended in regimental repair shops by soldier specialists. Uniforms were cleaned and bed linen washed every 10 days in a German laundry. Clothing was inspected twice each week by the battery (or company) first sergeant, and by the battery commander just before inspections by GOFG or Moscow teams. Weapons and ammunition were issued on the basis of a requisition by the battery commander to the regimental commander. The request contained information concerning the purpose of the weapons and ammunition and the amount required.
16. Individual weapons were inspected by a sergeant each day. Twice each month the platoon commander inspected all the weapons of the platoon. Once each month the battery commander inspected all the battery weapons and ammunition. The results of all inspections were entered in a special log under the following headings:

Number of weapons inspected
Percentage of weapons which could not be repaired
Measures taken by the inspector
Date weapons were sent for repair and date returned

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Minor weapon and vehicle repairs were made in the 1018th AAA Regt; major repairs were made in the GOFG repair shop in Magdeburg. The 11th Tk Div artillery repair shop was located in Dresden/Klotzsche. An inspecting team from Hq, 1st Gds Meoz Army, made a detailed inspection of all weapons and equipment, particularly of the heavy weapons, of the regiment, in December 1950. A GOFG committee made an inspection in January 1951. In March 1951 the division commander told all officers to prepare for an inspection committee from Moscow; a committee from Moscow did make an inspection in March 1951. In certain regiments, the committee discovered that up to 40% of the weapons were beyond repair, consequently the responsible commanding officers received heavy penalties, including trial by military tribunal, for negligence. All vehicles, weapons and other equipment were repaired or replaced. All equipment was classified under one of the following headings:

- I. Fit for combat
- II. Good condition
- III. Repaired
- IV. Not fit for combat
- V. Needs major repair

By May 1951, all equipment consisted of categories I and II, since all lower categories were replaced.

17. Alert orders were issued by the Chief of Staff and coordinated by the Division Commander. The order was transmitted to the Regiment's Commanding Officer. A war alert was prepared by a Division Commander. The signal for alert usually was a word like, "Grom", "Burya", "Groza", "Bragan". Upon receiving the signal word (e.g., "Grom"), the duty officer would request the control parole, a word like "Volga", "Don" etc. The control parole, which was transmitted from the Division Headquarters, had to coincide with the word given in the order on alert. When a combat alert was sounded, the regiment was to load all ammunition, gasoline, equipment, supplies, documents and food in 1½-2 hours. The 1018th AAA Regt had 18 Studebaker prime movers and 16 Dodge prime movers in storage, on blocks. These vehicles were checked daily, and the gas tanks were kept full. [] the entire regiment could have been on the move within two hours after an alert was sounded. When the combat alert was sounded, heavy armament and equipment had to be taken from storage and be ready to move in two hours. There had been cases, during the winter, in which there was difficulty in starting the motors because of the cold, and four hours were required to get everything ready to move. [] in May 1951, all the heavy weapons and the vehicles were in a permanent state of combat readiness; storage places were heated during the winter, so that motors could be started quickly. Water for radiators was kept in a warm place so that vehicles would be ready to move as soon as possible after an alarm was given.

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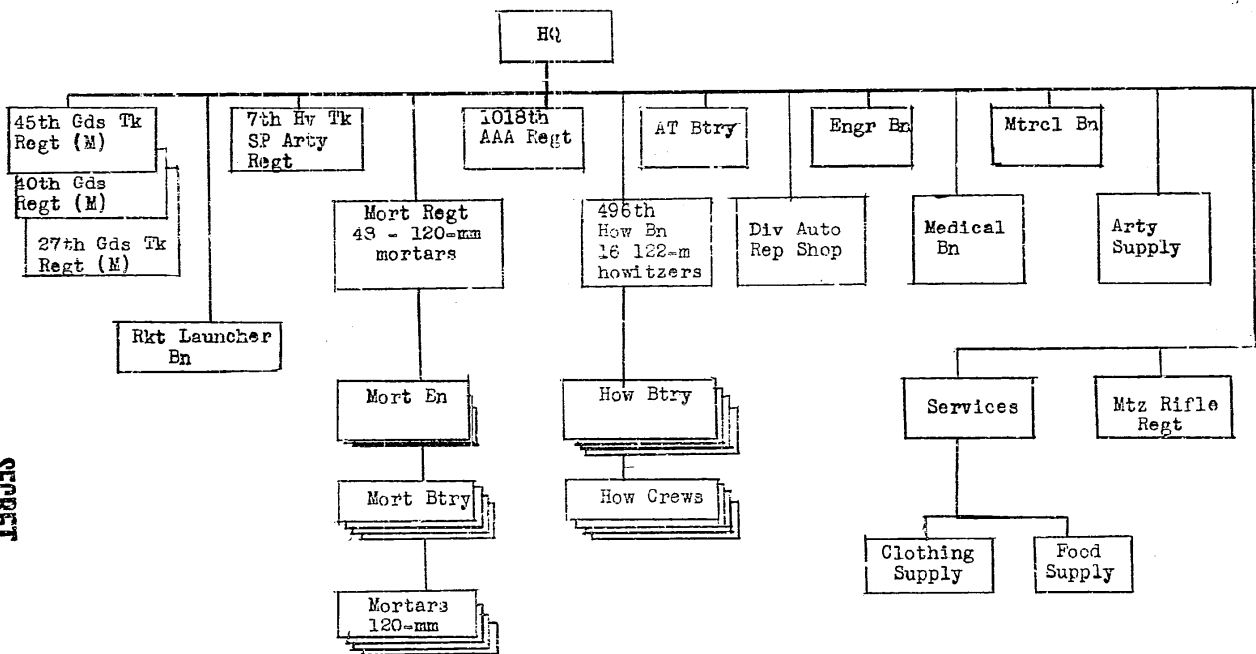
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Enclosure (A): 11th Tk Div, 1st Gds Meoz Army - Klotzsche
 (B): 45th Gds Tk Regt (N), 11th Tk Div - Kamenz
 (C): 1018th AAA Regt, 11th Tk Div - Dresden

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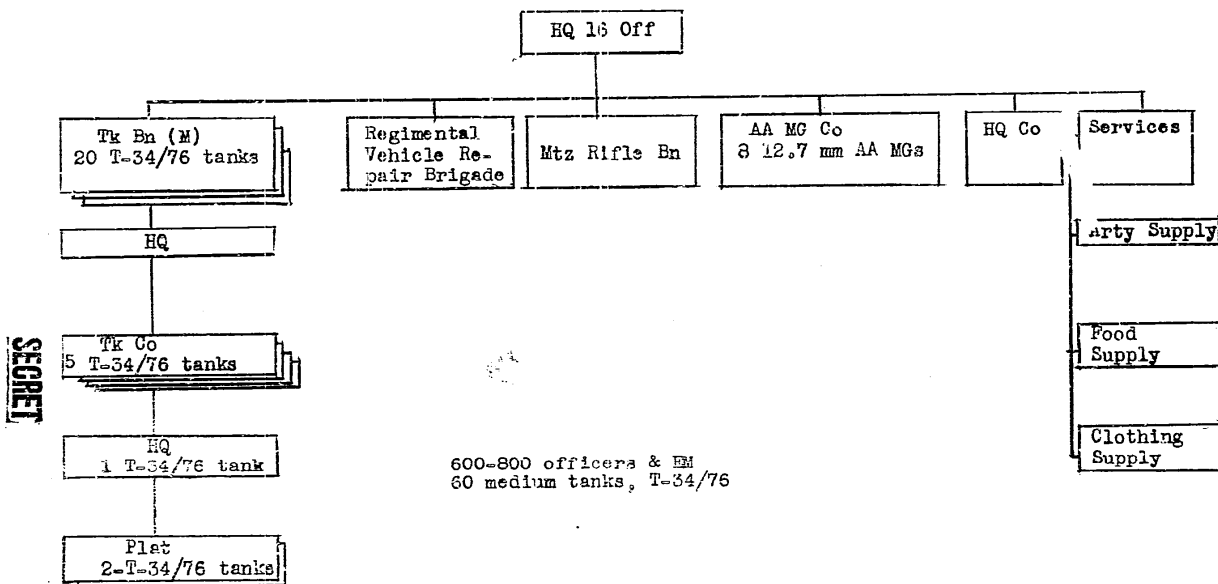
10,000 - 12,000 officers and EM
 16 122-mm howitzers
 48 120-mm mortars
 180 T-34/76 tanks

ENCLOSURE (A)

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 Organization of the 11th Tk Div, 1st Gds Weez Army, Kietzache

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the 40th Gds Tk Regt and the 27th Gds Tk Regt, both of the 11th Tk Div, are both medium tank regiments and have an organizational structure equivalent to that of the 45th Gds Tk Regt (M).

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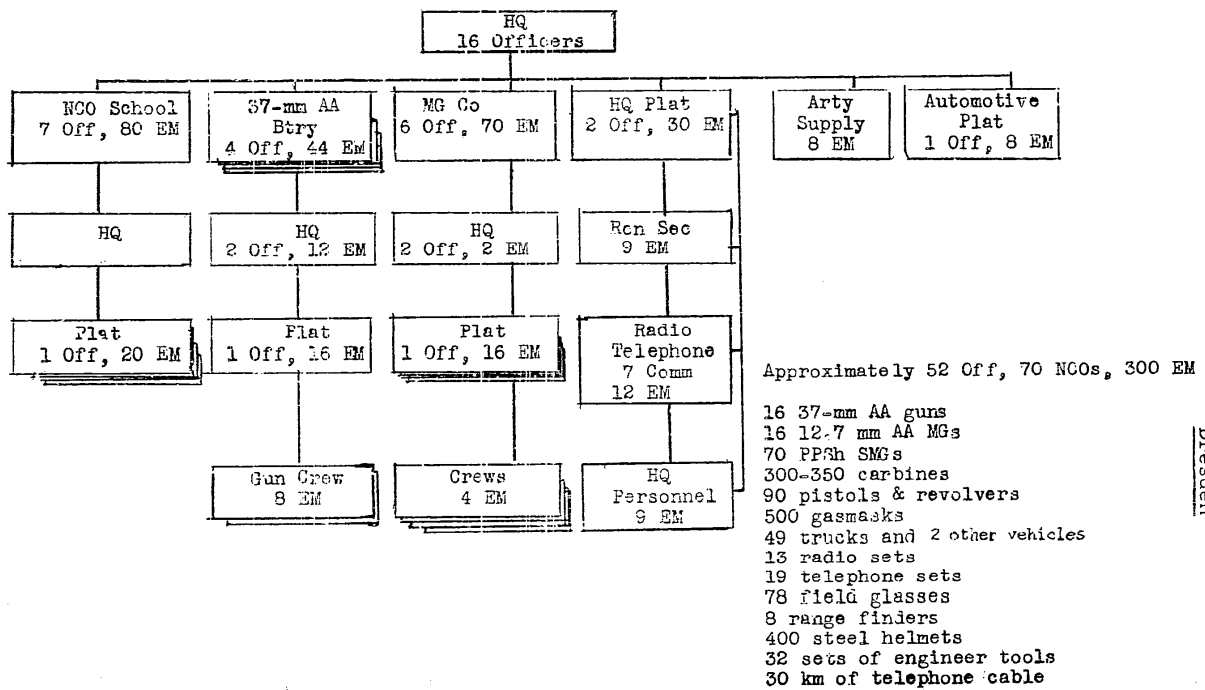
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ENCLOSURE (B)

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Organization of the 45th Gds Tk Regt (M), 11th Tk Div, 1st Gds
Mech Army Kamenz



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ENCLOSURE (C)

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Organization of the 1018th AAA Regt, 11th Tr Div, 1st Mech Army
Dresden

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